

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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For President---1912
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
Of Ohio.

AN EXPLANATION THAT NEEDS EXPLAINING.

Ex-Governor Dickerson's paper, the Ely Expositor, truthfully hits the nail on the head in speaking of the woman suffrage movement and the bugaboo that it really is. The Expositor says:

"Nearly a page of last Monday's edition of the Reno Journal was devoted to the woman suffrage movement. The major portion of the article, evidently written by Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Suffrage Society, was given to explaining what was not meant by her article criticising Judge Coleman's letter urging the necessity of a corrupt practices act. The explanation will probably satisfy the majority of suffragettes, but will fall flat so far as the male readers are concerned. The explanation shows one of two things: the writer either did not know how to express herself in language that could be understood by the average mind. The bone of contention seems to be that the suffragettes resent being asked to assist in the passage of a meritorious measure, simply because they have not been granted the ballot. In other words, the suffragettes are on strike, so far as civic advancement is concerned, until they have been given privileges which they have shown neither inclination nor ability to properly exercise.

"The Expositor has heretofore expressed the belief that it would be a waste of time to give woman the ballot unless it can be shown that she will use it for the advancement of civic conditions. The writer voted for, and worked for, woman suffrage in Idaho, but he is not an advocate of equal suffrage today, because there is not a particle of evidence to show that conditions have been improved in that state since women have been voting, nearly sixteen years.

"Anarchy reigned in Colorado, in every department of the state government, for a number of years after woman had been given the franchise. It might have been the same if women had not voted, but assuredly it could not have been worse.

"Miss Martin challenges the Expositor to show any place in the world where the laws are so favorable to women and children as they are in Colorado. The rules of debate do not require the Expositor to produce this proof, but they do require the advocates of suffrage for women to show that they have made good in those states where they have been granted the franchise. Miss Martin discreetly refrains from mentioning any specific law of Colorado that is better for women and children than can be found in other states.

"It is claimed by the suffragettes that in those states where women vote the wages of women and the conditions of labor are better than in other states. There is absolutely no foundation for such claim.

"Mrs. A. G. Fiske, a suffrage advocate of Denver, appeared before a committee of the New York legislature a few weeks ago to urge the passage of a woman suffrage bill, then pending. Mrs. Fiske was a resident of Colorado and was presumed to be acquainted with all the beneficial legislation that had been passed in that state, as a result of woman's influence. She was evidently sent to New York by the suffragettes because of her ability to speak intelligently on the question. The following questions and answers will show how well she acquitted herself before the committee:

"Mrs. Fiske—There is now being held in Colorado a jury, where there are six women on it, and the judge is a woman. And we find that these things do work well."

"Mr. Richardson—In what way are the laws of Colorado better for the working people than they are in the state of New York?

"Mrs. Fiske—May I send you those laws? For the moment I would not dare to compare them, because I have not taken time. * * * I shall be very glad to send you the laws.

"Mr. Richardson—No. I didn't know but what you had something in mind that the laws of Colorado were more beneficial than they are in the state of New York for working people.

"Mrs. Fiske—I tell you this, they have accomplished all they desire. The statement will be made with regard to the working laws, I believe. I haven't it at the moment. I believe Mrs. Blatchy

will give you that. I was simply asked to give my own experience in regard to this."

"Mrs. Blatchy did not answer the question; neither did any of the other speakers. Why? Find the answer in a comparison of the laws of New York and Colorado!"

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mass meetings have been held in New York for the purpose of protesting against the Dillingham-Burnett Immigration Bill, which provides for a literacy test of immigrants. One was held at Cooper Union the other day. The speakers advertised were Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, George Gordon Battle, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Magistrate John J. Freschi, Joseph J. Francolini, Representatives William Sulzer, Francis Burton Harrison, and Henry M. Goldfogle, and Joseph Barondes, Theodore Sutro, and Michael A. Rofrano.

Similar gatherings have also been held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, and at Monument Theater, Baltimore. In the latter place Cardinal Gibbons presided. Meetings of protest are further contemplated in Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. Jacob H. Schiff in a letter of regret that he was unable to attend one of these meetings, said in part:

"I feel in particular that the proposed literacy test should never find room in the immigration laws of our country. The immigrant who comes here to find actual work, by which to support himself and his family, and who possesses good health and physical strength, is likely, even if he cannot read or write, to become a better citizen and a greater asset to this country than he who is highly trained and educated and who, because of this, assumes that the world owes him a living, and who becomes a danger to society if that be not granted him in the manner he expects."

"Legislation that will keep out the physically weak and the morally unfit we should sustain, but any effort to adopt measures which may tend to exclude the healthy immigrant, should meet with our most emphatic protest and legitimate resistance. Nor would it be desirable that legislation be enacted, as I understand it is proposed to do, requiring immigrants to furnish a certificate of an official of the country they originate from, attesting to their previous behavior and good standing, for it should readily be seen that such a requirement would result in furnishing corrupt or despotic government officials with a weapon, with which the United States should be the last to provide foreign governments."

"We can understand and endorse the argument against the literacy; for it is a fact that many of our best and most solid home builders have had but little schooling, while some dangerous characters have not lacked education. But it has been pointed out during the discussion of the bill that a great number of illiterate laborers have come here, and though they may have no direct influence on the government, they are in a position to vote for or against strikes and thus influence the industrial conditions, and unless they can read and get an intelligent understanding for themselves of the questions involved, they are likely to vote as the tools of agitators. His argument appears unanswerable.

"The objection to a moral test is not well taken. It is true that in the early days many convicts and desperate characters were welcomed to the American shores. In 1161 Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, asked the king of England to send all offenders condemned to die, and thousands of convicts were sent here and "sold" to planters for a term ranging from seven to twenty-one years. In 1619 the transportation of "unreformed" men and women became very common, and from 1717 to 1775 it has been estimated that more than 10,000 criminals came to the various American colonies.

Some have held that in view of the success achieved with such immigrants in the beginning of our history it is nonsense to advocate a morality test now, but no one can seriously contemplate a return to those primitive conditions as desirable. Let the immigrant come with a record duly attested by an American consul. That would be no hardship, and it would give no undue power to a foreign government.

According to the Engineering Magazine, an important study of the smoke problem will be made by the department of industrial research of the University of Pittsburgh. The investigation will include the engineering aspects of smoke production and smoke prevention; the effects of smoke on health, plant life, and buildings; increased cost of living, due to damage and dirt, and the legal questions arising out of the conditions of smoke production. By co-ordination of these various researches it is hoped to fix the status of the problem in its various phases on a scientific basis.

Roosevelt and his trust backing seem to be determined that "the people shall rule," even if whole state delegations have to be bought outright in the course of achieving this noble end. Of course, if the deal could go through and the Third Term win the election, the people would be required to rule that the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust are good trusts. However, in spite of the desperate measures of the third-term advocates, it is clear that the people will rule Roosevelt out of the running.—San Francisco Post.

Several watermelons from Southern Mexico were sold in Los Angeles at \$5 each last week. This should be brought to the attention of the various generals, presidents and would-be presidents, to the end that all, or at least some of them, may be tempted to abandon their present activities and go to raising watermelons. So might the problems of troubled Mexico be solved.—San Francisco Post.

It matters very little, so far as the public is concerned, whether that young San Francisco Brigand is crazy, as his father avers, or just criminally inclined. Either way, the community will be best served by putting him in a safe place where he will be under observation and beyond temptation for some time.—San Francisco Post.

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